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great advance over any that have so far appeared. For that of the Acropolis the author was able to use the still unpublished survey by Kawerau.

A few minor omissions and inaccuracies have been noted. On p. 274 the article by De Cou on the Lysicrates monument (*Am. Jour. Arch.* VIII, pp. 42 ff.) and on p. 277 Dörpfeld's reply to Puchstein *Die griechische Bühne* (*Alt. Mitt.* 1903, pp. 383-436) should have been mentioned. The Thrasyllus monument can hardly be described as "Doric" (p. 281). On the plan of the Acropolis the four foundation blocks on the road between the stoa of Eumenes and the Asclepieum cannot belong to a Propylon. On p. 205 *westhälfte* should read *osthälfte*. On p. 251 *N. W.* should read *S. W.* On p. 252 *nördlich* should read *südlich*.

L. D. CASKEY

ATHENS

Grundriss der römischen Geschichte, nebst Quellenkunde. Von BENEDICTUS NIESE. Müller's Handbuch, III. Bd., 5te Abt., 3te Aufl. München: Beck, 1906. Pp. 405. M. 7. 20.

The third edition of this standard manual retains throughout its original character as a simple sketch of the external history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the beginning of the Middle Ages, though to each of the several periods is given a short chapter on the internal history—models of concise statement of the important constitutional movements of the several epochs. Two new sections have been added: sec. 50 (15 pp.) deals with "Kaisertum, Reich, und Provinzen," and is confessedly based on the fifth volume of Mommsen's *Röm. Gesch.* and on the first volume of Marquardt's *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*; sec. 55 (10 pp.), on "Die ostgotische Herrschaft in Italien und Justinianus," gives the story of the period from 476 to the death of Justinian. In this the author adheres so closely to his plan of giving only events of external history that he merely mentions cursorily Justinian's codification of the law, and passes without mention the several collections of *Leges Barbarorum* belonging to the period.

The work seems to be brought down to date in all respects. There is a careful note on the recent discussion of the authenticity of the Twelve Tables, started by Pais in his *Storia di Roma*, and continued by Lambert in 1902 and later, in 1905, by Greenidge. In its revised form the book will continue to serve, more fully than ever, its useful function as a compendium of the historical facts for the long period that it covers.

JOHN H. DRAKE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN